THE FREE PRESS.

Tror terms ser last page. JE BURLINGTON :

FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 6, 1857.

Massachusetts Election. The Telegraph brings word of a decisive Republican victory in Massachusetts.

There has been such a political confusio in the old Bay State for a long time-so vigorous were the efforts of the pro-slavery democrats and those who train in their company to draw off the public mind from the national aspects of the election, and to bring every local question, every feeling of social exclusiveness, every lingering attachment to old issues and old party names to bear against the Rapublican candidatesespecially against Mr. Banks, their candidate for Governor-that we were not over confident of the result. Though for a few weeks past the confusion seemed to be clearing away, and the prospects of a Republican success growing brighter every day, the combined enemy were loud in their assurances of a complete victory, and we feared as well as hoped. The Traveler-Mr. Gardner's great new organ-was surthat no human power could prevent Mr. Gardner's election. As for the open mouthed pro-slavery democrats, they did not hope for the election of Beach ; but to defeat Banks would do nearly as well. The " Straight Republicans" also, (who set up an organ which blew out after playing seven tunes) did not dream of anything more than to help to defeat Banks. But

NEW YORK STATE ELECTION .- We have nothing decisive from the New York State election which occurred Tuesday. The despatch shows for the Democrats so far ; but a great part of the State is yet unheard

the end of it all is an overwhelming defeat

for all three.

Governor Walker. Governor Walker has done nothing bu

play fast and loose ever since he took his appointment. He has talked on all sides and given assurances which both sides might fairly understand as pledges on his part to act in their favor when the time of trial came. He has courted the free-state men. and assured them that a full and fair vote should be allowed to the bong fide settlers f Kansas, because the Kansas-Nebraska Act gave it to them and to no body else He has denounced the free-state men as traitors and rebels because they undertook to do what the Kansas Nebraska Act said they might do. He has said that none could vote unless they had resided there from three to six months and that no territorial tax could be exacted from them, and again he has said that the residence should be six mouths, and that he had no power over the election at all-that the judges of election alone could say who had a right to vote. He has called for the United States troops to protect the elections, and he has taken care that they should not be where any such protection was necessary, or if there, that they should not give it, but should feel at liberty to vote themselves in defiance of the Acts of Congress. He has said that he knew perfectly well that Miscourians would not atttempt to vote in Kansus, for they had told him so, and he has said that not over a hundred of them voted in one precinct, and that they did not therefore meddle with the election enough to make any account of, and he has at left boldly thrown out the election returns of Oxford precinct containing indisputably about fourteen hundred fictitious names-which had been copied from an old

list of voters. It is true that the causes for his doing this are of a very miscellaneous sort, and it is doubtful whether his fears had not quite as much to do with it as any real love for honesty and justice; but the net itself nevertheless was plainly a righteous one, and for it he is already on trial by the heads of the party. He is denounced in the extremest terms by the National Democracy of Kensas, for dering to do such a thing, Judge Cato is down upon him for usurpation, and the question is already pending removed at once by Mr. Euchanan for doing one honest act, or be nominally sustained by him and rejected by the pro-slavery Senate, de a body which concedes office to no one from a foreign minister down to a tide waiter or deputy pos-mister if it has a chance to decide on it, unless sure that the individual will uphold with voice, vote and purso any and every enormity committed to benefit slavery and add to the political power of the slaveholding class, at home and abroad. Mr. Walker is a doomed man. The sham Democracy have no farther use for him. His playing fast and loose cannot

city directory by some of the scoundrel

ogers of the iniquity, and sent up as a

SUPREME COURT .- The Joint Assembly Nov. 4 elected Judges of the SupremeCourt as follows :

For Chief Justice Issue F. Redfield, of Windsor. For Assistant Justices Milo L. Bennet of Burlington. Luke P. Poland of St. Johnbury Ass O. Aldis of St. Albans. John Pierpoint of Vergennes.

James Barrett of Woodstock.

HAIL ROAD COMMISSIONER. -The Joint Assembly, Nov. 4, elected George P. Marsh of Burlington Rail Road Commissioner.

New York, Nov. 2.—The steamship Qua-ker City, from Mobile via Havana, 29 ult.

arrived this evening.

Col. Fremont, Gon. James of Wisconsin, and Senator Borderick of California, were among the passengers. Mrs Fremont is expected home by the next Havre steamer on account of her father's recent illness.

New York Nov. 3. The steamship Arago New York Nov. 3. The steamship Arago, from Havre and Southampton Oct. 21, arrived at this port this forenoon. She brings 306 passengers, and \$220,000 in specie.

The commercial news from America had an unfavorable effect on the English Stock Exchang on the 19th. The Bank of England has raised their rate of discount to 8 per contractions and the American State of the S

cent., solely in consequence of the American

WANT OF WORK .- The laboring population of Quebec already suffers from the stoppage of business. On Sunday afternoon they held a meeting in St. Roch's. The Quebec Gazette suggests that as they are unemployed during the whole week, they might have chosen some other day than the

eabbath for such a purpose. Says Dr. Alcott :- "I heve known many poor family that consumed, in smoking and chowing, at least twenty-five cents a £45,000, and for the same month this year week. This, in forty year, would amout to only £5000, with no prospect of improve-\$520; or, it placed at compound interest from year to year, to more than \$2,100 .

Correspondence of the Free Frees. Letters from Europe. NO. XXXI.

Fondi is the frontier town of Naples-and we of course stopped for the usual custom house cer-emonies. It had been suggested to us that if all the passengers would contribut a small sum each, the conductor would arrange the matter with the Dogona (custom House,) much more reasonably than for each man to pay his particular douceur to the office. As our whole journey now lay in the Neapolitan kingdom, it would of course be but one contribution, and we readily agreed to it, and made up our little purse, and hings went on smoothly enough. But to our great surprise we had the same thing to do over again four times more before we arrived, and after I was quietly in the Hotel de l'Univers at Naples, the conducter made his appearance for the eixth contribution, which I of course paid. We had lost all faith in the rascals, from Bomba down to the postillion, but I was in no spirit for an Italian scene which might disturb the 'Uni vers'; besides materially interfering with my comfort while I should remain in the Capital of

the Two Sicilies.

Fondi-the ancient Fundi-is beautifully situated in the midst of a fertile but unhealthy plain, its muddy, stagnant waters producing the paludal fevers so fatal in these regions. The town itself was filthy and loathsome beyond all my experience. Its principal street is part of the Appian way with the original pavement, but a sort of public square, on which was the church and the principal shops and the custom house, was filled with cattle, donkeys, goats, sheep and dogs, and their filth and the people seemed to be fit companions. We had been riding long and were ungry, but nothing to cat could be procured but black bread, which we could not stomach to eat The walls are curious,-of Cyclopaan architecture is part, which is older than Rome itself. The grotte in which Sejanus saved the life of Tiberius is near Fondl. According to Tacitus, while Tibe rius and Sejanus were eating in the grotto some stones fell and killed some of the attendants, and ther stones falling would have killed Tiberus had not Sejanus with his knees, his face and his hands bearing and hanging over him, set himself against the stones. He was found in this situation by the soldiers who came to their assistance. I did not go there for who would stop at such a place as Fondi, even to meet both Selanus and Tiberius, whose tyrannies are quite eclipsed by those of King

For a while in the morning till we passed Fon i, dragged slowly through the hills to Itri, and began to descend, we were shut out from the sea by the land, but we were again for a long period along the shore looking out upon the Mediterranean as for as the eye could reach, looking up upon the cities and out upon the plain, the shore and the sea, and taking in the balmy breath of the breeze which brought a little rippling sea to break on the beach in a min ature surf, exceedingly beautiful, nothing like the roar or even the midland tideless sen.

· Where the wildest of waves in their angriest Scarce break o'er the breadth of the land for a

We thut passed along the shore of the Bay of Gaeta, which sweeps round a curve of most exquisite beauty to the high promontory on which stands the castle of Gaeta, about which lies that magnificently situated city which you know was the city of refuge for the exited Pope Pius IX, tendered to him by that faithful and exemplary saint, the King of Naples. As the road runs, enr view of Gaeta is across the bay with a full view of all the shore. We were all enraptured with the scene, and did not wonder that his Holiness should in the midst of such scenery be contented

as it was possible for him to be in exile, while his Zion mourned that the voice of freedom should be heard within her gates and the banners of political regeneration should wave upon her ramparts. It was while here in captivity, that his Holiness vowed a vow that if he should be re stored to his temporal kingdom, he would make a pilgrimage to the Santa Casa of Loretto and pour out his soul in gratitude to the Hely Virgin be fore the sacred Cedar-of-Lebanon statud seulp tured by St. Luke which I mentioned in a previ-

It was on this beautiful beach where Sciple and Loelius used to stroll and study Conchology as the the opening lines of his 7th Book " Tu quoque littoribus nostles, . Epeia nutrix, Sternam morious famam, Cajeta, dedisti.

Et nune servat honos sedem tuus." Yours, Le.,

Jef Davis relies on the Doughfaces Jefferson Davis has been lately deliver ing his views on sundry matters of national policy in a speech to his constituents at Mississippi City. Of course Kansas affairs came in for a notice. As to the subject of a state constitution to be formed by the con- take their chance for being roasted, as revention, it was for the convention to do as at Washington, as to whether he shall be they please, in his view, about submitting it to the voters. As to what President Bu

chanan would do, he says as follows:

"He [the President] does not use such language as would lead him [Col. D.] to infer that he intended thereby to insist upon a reference as a necessary act; and if a long and some time confidential acquaintance had enabled him justly to appreciate the character of the President, there was little reason to apprehend that if the con stitution was not so referred, the Presi dent would, as threatened by Gov. Walker, unite with those rebel abolitionists Kansas to effect the rejustion of the application of Kansas for admission as a State but if the President should think proper to pursue that course, then, said the speaker, "I will have done with him—have done with him." Should the President, as his conduct on many trying occasions gave reason to expect, hold that Congress should limit its inquiry into the constitution of the State to the simple question, is it re-publican' and use such influence as he could properly employ to secure a speedy admission of the State, and should the Southern Representatives and Senators be thoroughly united upon the question, he thought enough of Northern democrats, us to terminate the unprofitable cor troversy and give peace to the country would unite their votes with the Southern members to add another slaveholding State

There it is you see. The "Northern Democrats" are the men whom the slavery extensionists regard as perfectly reliable to help the slave holders to make another slave State.

THE UTICS LOCK FACTORY WAS burned down on Wednesday morning, 28th, and most of its contents destroyed. The concorn employed about 100 hands. It is supnosed that the fire was set by an incindary.

ST. ALBANS TOTAL ABSTINENCE Society. A large meeting was held of the friends of Temperance in St. Albans on the 23 inst and a constitution for an organization with the above title was adopted. Rev. A. Witherpoon was elected President, and L. H. Edson, Secretary. Rev. A. Witherspoon, Rev. J. E. Rankin, G. G. Hunt, Chas. Wyman, Beng. F. Farren Executive committee.

The Montreal Advertiser says:
"The failure of Mr. Hutchison, Mayor of Toronto, is announced; the liabilities, which are large, are principally in this

city.

The stagnation of business in this city may be judged by the fact that the sales by one of the principal importing houses here for the month of October last year, were £45,000, and for the same month this year

THE LATE STORM .- The storm has been | guard could hear; but the alarm at length very severe in New York State, extending all over the Eastern, Northern and Interior Counties, but not West of Buffalo, Lake Fundi, Garta. Ontario is the only one of the great Lakes on which the Gale seems to have been felt.

> In Syracuse the freshet exceeded anything known there for many years. Some of the residents of the Southern part of the town were compelled to leave houses wading to their their waist through the water, and carrying

> their wives and children on their backs to a place of safety. The machine shops and manufacturing establishments on the low grounds were inundated. The water was so high that it put out the fires of locomotives on the railroads. The Syracuse Journal had to try the experiment of running their press by water,-their press room being under the side-walk, and the supply of water being from the rail-road sewer ! It appears that they had tapped the rail-road sewer for the purpose of draining into it, and received a

free pass from the back water. At Oswego, the Schooner Christiana from Picton, loaded with barley, was dashed to pieces on the pier. The captain and crew saved their lives. The schooner Dahlin was wrecked on Moore Island. The crew saved themselves by watching their opportunity between seas, and clambering up the rocks to land. This was a difficult operation, owing to the slipperiness of the rocks, and in his efforts thus to get off, the first mate. O. P. Hamilton, of Oswego, had three of his ribs broken.

At Uties the Mohawk overflowed its banks and did great damage.

At Troy on Monday evening, during hight of the tempest, the steamer Skiddy attempted to "wind around" from her dock. The vessel had partially turned, when a sudden blast of wind caused her hawser to part, and she came with great violence against a canal boat, carrying her away from her dock. At the time of the occurrener, there were on board the Captain his wife and two chaldren. The canal boat drifted down the river at the mercy of the elements nearly seven hours, until she ran on the flats just below Bath, with two feet of water in her hold and in a sinking condition. After laying there a short time the propeller (ico. M. Griffin came to her aid, and towed her to the Canal Lock.

The storm on the west side of the lake ce of many waters, only the whisper of that the heavy rains of Sunday and Monday caused the Auxible river to rise 16 feet was destroyed. Bulk head and flume was carried away from Taber's Grist mill. Also from Kingsland Axletree factory, sweeping off one trip hammer, water wheel, &c., and throwing down the river wall of the Cabinet shop, &c. Rodgers

> Tyler & Potters store with a large of goods were swept off by the flood. Their loss is 8 or \$10,000.

On the Ogdensburgh Railroad at Marble river the culvert and embankment was washed away a depth of over 20 feet by 200 feet in length at the bottom and Woods Mills and Chazy.

bridges on Trout River are carried off.

then, and it will be some days longer before our bridges will be re built.

Excuss Rathways .- All the ingenuity of Great Britain has not been yet able to find ut a way whereby communication can be promptly made from the cars of a train in notion to the engineer. The simple effect ual apparatus in use on American roads, i. viz;-a cord running through the train, -John Bull is too obstinate to try. So he lated below.

AN ENGLISH RAILWAY CARRIAGE ON FIRE The following account of a dangerous accident which occurred on the Great Western Railway, (Eng.) on Friday afterno.n week, is supplied by an eye witness.—"I was a passenger in the up train which is due at Paddington at 5,20 r. m.; and a class time after harmonic to leave the short time after, happening to look out of the window, I saw several people leaning out of the windows of a carriage some dis-tance from me, who were making signals and evidently trying to attract the attention of the engine-driver. I soon perceived that the carriage was on fire, as the smoke began to curl out between the heads of the affrighted passengers. We immediately made such signals from our own carriage as we could with a handkershief fastened on to an umbrella, hoping that as we were nearer to the engine we might succeed in attracting the attention of the driver; all these signals, however, proved vain for at least twenty minutes, and the train whirled along the imprisoned and sufficated pus-sengers at the rate of forty miles an lour. until, as it approached London, the speed diminished to about ten miles an Four, as it was preparing to stop at the ticket plat-form; we were about 450 yards distant from the part of the platform where we should have stopped, when we saw a policeman on the line; we made signals to him with frantic energy, and were over-joyed to find the speed slacken and the tran at last stop, after going about 200 yards. We rushed instantly to rescue the passengers, some of whom had fainted and had been cut by the splinters which the eat had sent flying about the carriage; in one minute more, flames was darting out of the windows .- and in two or three morthe whole compartments were entirely destroyed. Now had the train not stopped till it had reached the platform, ton passengers, of whom several were ladies, would have been in their burning prison for at least one minute, and probably one and a half, longer, by which time the flames must have enveloped them; so that I have no hesitation in saying that had not the reliesee. the policeman, attracted by our frantic signals, stopped the train when he did, some of the unfortunate passengers must have been burnt slive, a fate, the mere contemplation of which is so horrible that, we may be sure, no one of the imprisoned passengers will ever forget the fearful ag which he endured during the half hour which elapsed from the time of his discovering the danger to the time when he was placed in safety, and which was en-dured solely because he could not comuni-

cate with the driver.

spread along the train, and it was stopped just near Kensalgreen, only (I believe) be-cause they take tickets there. Three car-riages were completely burnt.

Vermont Education

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT, Good Traches. Published under the sanction of the State Teachers' Com-

It has become clear to many minds, that a new mpulse has been given to the educational interest of this State, since last January, through the earnest efforts of the Secretary of the Board. If any farther evidence were needed to move that we have a " live " Secretary, it is furnished in his report. During his rapid excursions here and there over the State, lecturing, holding Institutes. and getting up an interest generally, he has had an eye to facts that were one day to be spread before the public. Aiming to set forth " a plate prastical, common school document," and addressing himself at once to the good sense of the people of Vermont, he inspires confidence in the adequacy and wisdom of our present school system, shows up with an unsparing hand the causes which have impaired its efficacy, and by suggestions replete with practical wirdom, and enforced by the highest considerations of patriction, repard for the intellectual and moral culture of our people, and the permanence of our institutions, he points out the appropriate remedies, and leads us to anticipate their successful application. It remains for our Legislature to order five thousand copies, for circulation in every school district throu hout the State, to give full effect to hie fabors up to the present time. The limits of this article forbid any adequate

notice of the various slight modifications suggestet in the details of our present system. The reations given for them in the Segretary's report can
hardly fail of satisfying our Legislators who now
have the matter under consideration. We cannot
however, forbear referring to two points advocated at length in the report ; the payment of town superintendents by the State, and upon a more liberal scale, and the distribution of the public money, all or in part, among the districts ot as now according to the number of scholar, that may be sounted up in the district, but according to the average attendance at school. It is would be greatly increased by the change proposed, fivery town instead of dreading the labor f the Superimendent, in view of changes to b brought in at March me ting, would be anxito sewure as liberal a supply of faithful service a ashore at I o'clock on Tuesday morning, towns would be equally favored with their wealth for neighbors, while setting this item of expense hap: free many districts from the unworthy embarrarement they are sometimes under, in regard support in order to draw public money at all As this is now distributed, it is rather for the was severe and destructive. At Keeseville interest of the unwilling tax-payers to prevent attendance upon school, since the larger the school, the higher the wages required for the above low water mark. The swing bridge teacher. But let the public money received deof scholars---in other words, let the public boun ty of the State be given to those only who are ben education, and how auxious that every poor neg-& Co., Ausable Forks, lose 7500 bushels of be semebody. Then too we might not again be startle I at the satounding fact "that one half "

the public schools at all ? Of the various practical topics suggested by the Secretary, lying beyond the reach of legislation and which need to be set home to the mind and heart- are and conscience too-of our people, reference can only be made to one in this article from 300 to 400 feet at the top, gial to first the views presented in our former namely, the qualifications of teachers. We are breaks nearly or quite as bad occurred at paper so well sustained by facts at the bands of Salmon River was higher than it has the demand will secure a supply. But good seen in twenty-five years past. All the teachers must be paid. Handreds of good teach. ers go out of the State, where they are rewarded The foundation of Clark, Weed & Pul- as they deserve. So long as Massachusetts ofler's factory was torn out by the water, and more on the average for male teachers, it re-3000 bushels of potatoes carried away.

A great interruption of trains and mails munt buy that he had better teach at home ment boy that he had better teach at home. Ou was the consequence. Trains East of Ma- Normal Schools and Institutes will not help as amusement of their otherwise fille Fours. The lone were stopped entirely after Monday .- but our weighters. The additional expense to se-Cape has its name from Cajeta, the Nurse of E. The Palladium says the Railroad will not care good teachers, good attendance, and the near who was buried here, according to Virgil in | be rendered passable before Saturday, if complete success of our system, is but a tribe empared with our entire outlay for education or the precious interests at stake. N. G. C.

> The N. Y. Tribone of Nev. 3, says We last evening received from a reliable private source the following dispate's

"Washington, Nov. 2, 1857.
"President Bucharan openly declares that he has written to Gov. Walker, censuring his course in rejecting the Oxford . Woils the President dare not now take locks up the passengers and makes them the responsibility of removing Walker, he take their chance for being roasted, as re- will nevertheless enleavor to compel his

He takes this course to satisy the Southern ultras," To the same effect, The Day Book, the ading "Democratie" organ in this City.

Weatever may be the final ction of the President upon this matter, there can be no doubt it has created a greater commotion in the Cabinet than any other act motion in the Cabinet than any other act people of Essex county and the people of the North was in exception to the almost general and governing the choice of public the organic law of Kansas, or else he must condemn Gov. Walker. That law gives tior. Walker no power to act in the manter he has. He must therefore he removed, or he must resign. He cannot stay in Kangood opens n of the Democrats of the Ter-ritory, and his continuance there will involve the country in an agitation which will endanger the success of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and fairly rend asunder the Democratic party,"

The Concinnate Times has a letter from

Kumas, giving the following interesting item .. On tiov. Walker's return from the precinct of Oxford, he haited at Lawrence, and taking out of his portfolio a large roll of paper, said to the crowd that he would his head and heart.

Mr. Simmons bega to destroy it. He then unrolled the returns of the precinct of Oxford, which contained sixteen hundred and one names, all writte in the same hand-writing, and which measured fifty-four feet in length? All the names except one hundred and twenty. were copied from 'William's Cincinnati Directory, those commencing with the same letter following each other as regular-

ly as they do upon the pages of that book ! The Lecompton National Democrat of 22d Oct, cuttains a second Proclamation from Cov. Walker and Sec. Stanton ing the pretended vote of Metihee County (which is returned as giving 1,202 National Demogratic' to 24 Free State votes,) as an impudent and mismanaged fraud. The National Demograt's returns of votes

for Congre s and up— Parrott, 7552, Runson, 4,813, Parrott shend, 2,739 Parrett shead, 2,739
But this includes the vote of McGhee ounty rejected as above. Striking out that, Parrott's majority is increased to very nearly 4 000.

Mr. Robert L. Church, of Industry, re cently had a severe encounter with a bear in the vicinity of Mossehead Lake. Mr. Church was on his way home from the woods, where he had been engaged in logcate with the driver.

A correspondent, who was an occupant of the burning carriage, writes:

Smoke was perceived rising from the seat on which a lady was sitting opposite to me, whom I immediately handed to the other end of the carriage, and never more fully approved the broad guage. By piling cloaks and coats over the burning seat, the flames were for some time kept from rising, but the smoke was sufficcating. In the meanwhile I set the same lady to scream out of the window, thinking she would do it much better than myself, and ging operations, and discovering a mouse, he discharged his gun at him, when he was suddenly confronted by a large hear, who instantly sprang upon him with his mouth wide open. He had not a moment for reflection, may time to use his piece, had it to be included the supplied of the discussed, expounded, then had discovering a mouse, philosophical path. In that memorable Select Committee on the Judiciary, where every will had a way, where all the plans from the simplicity of King Alfred to the technicality of Lord Eiden, were run over.

and with tremendous force kicked his assailant twenty feet from him rending his clothing into shreds. He did not renew the attack, but made off, evidently dissatisfied with that mode of assault.

DISTRESSES OF THE PROPER.-To the Ediof the New York Times :- The trade journals are begging and pleading the factories in New England not to discharge their workmen: in other words, after preaching Free trade for a long series of years, and bringing the whole factory business into utter ruin, they are now begging the owners of our factories to retain their the owners of our factories to retain their bands which they have not already been compelled to discharge, and to further involve the owners and stockholders with additional burdens. Under the Nullification uproar of 1830 and 1834, and on to 1842, when more than one-half of all the imports came into the country with free duties, and the balance at 20 per cent., nine factories out of every ten in the United States went into bankruptey, or changed ownership by sales of the Sheriff. We had glorious times, deed, from 1837 to 1843. The law of 1842 revived everything, but

1846 the evil star of Free trade again came in the ascendant. Let us hear what the English people themselves think of this state of things. In 1855 the Belfast Mercantile Journal declared: "That since 1846 the export trade from ingland to the United States had increased 116 per cent.

ed 116 per cent.

That in the last six years iron wrought
and unwrought experted to the
United States had increased, 380 per cent.
Cotten goods had increased 84 per cent.
Linen goods had increased 89 per cent.
Woolen manufacturies had increased 100 per cent.
Habbridshers had increased 264 per cent.
Machinery had increased 209 per cent.
That the greater and increased 100 per cent.
That the greater and increased 100 per cent. aberdashers had increased 264 per cent. Inchinery had increased 290 per cent. That the export on iron manufactures

Verily the Yankees are very accomodating people. We took from Great Britain in 1850, of pig iron, 57,000 tons in that year; of bar iron, bolts and rod iron, 263, 530 tons, (besides Rail road iron,) in the whole amounting to \$17,173,100 for iron manufacture, over and above railroad iron This thing has been going on at a very rapid rate since, until our own iron mines and iron foundries have been brought to a Their workmen are all turned out of employment and running around our streets mouning and in tears for bread to eat, while Mr. Dallas, who gave the casting vote to destroy our factories, in 1846, is now Minister to England, billing and cooing around Victoria's Court. England received \$42,994,500 in specie from the U. S., while, from the whole world she received \$128,165,000 in specie, including what she received from Australia, The English people know what money means and the worth of it, but we simple hearted Americans, are told that specie is In 1640 all the Mines in Great Britian

reduced but 17,000 tons of iron. In 1776 ingland imported iron from her Colony, New Jersey, to supply her home market. The last year, 1856, she exported to the United States over 500,000 tons of manufactured iron. Her mines now constitute the most productive source of national wealth in all the world. In 1856 she roldout over 3,600,000 tons of iron. All led out over 3.600,000 tons of iron. All these elements of wealth are piled up in the United States, mountain high. Missouri alone could supply all the world for thousands of years, but she is cursed with the blight of slave power, and the humbug of free-trade. Mr Miler tettle up, "that in 1856, one iron mine in New Jersey, aised 11,600 tons of iron ore." This ore consumed 23,000 tons of Anthracite coal; 3,000 tons of lime-stone, 5,000 of pig iron 3,000 tons of lime-stone, 6,000 of pig iron was the product of this mine. It imployed 600 men the year round, who receive \$266,-000 in wages. We opine that a great many working Democrats in and around the city of New York, who have been voting with the slave power, and carrying out "Freethe slave power, and carrying out "Free-trade," would like to see themselves at such a mine as this, and employed, before many months more roll over their heads. American iron is the best in the world. On the Eric Railroad the English rails wear away at the rate of 16 per cent annually, while the American rails made in Pennsyl-

vania, and used on the same road, wear away only at the rate of 6 per cent. The American bar and pig iron is both harder and tougher than the Scotch. We are truly yours, IRON.

From the New York Courier & Enquirer GEORGE A. SIMMONS .- The ranks of wise cease of this gentleman one who went through life private and life public with the love of his fellow men and the approv-al of his conscience. His was no ordinary part in the drama of life. He though leep'y, originally, and quaintly; but his stricity of reflection never led him away from the Kight. He served the people that gave him their trust and confidence with carnest, zealous will to do for them to the best of his strength. A strange man in his method of debate, involved in sentence, gathering to the support of the main idea manner of angular and far away illustrations, he labored and struggled and wearied in the effort, but the labyrinth ried in the effort, but the labyrinth of thought was safely threaded at last, and he convinced by the massive structure of his argument, so complex in its formation,

eral rule governing the choice of public men in this State. He had none of the winning or gentle or cuitivated ways by the cleaginous candidate so oft glides through a district. Mr S. delighted to be alone. His key separated him from his constituent, and gave him the companionship he loved best, his books, but that Northern people saw through the door, if they could not get in. They knew a right-hearted, true-hearted, wise man was there, and they sustained him.

They believed the 'old man' would be

their friend, reliable for depth of counseland unsuffied in all that belongs to charac, ter. It is high honor to the North that they have given to the history of the State

Mr. Simmons began his public life as a Representative in the Assembly in 1840. com Essex County. As a lawyer he had there for several years, he made at once the mark of a learned man, not quite in the history of the State, but especially in all the philosophical relations of the law. [The House soon learned to like him, and while but few knew thoroughly all that was valu-able in his argument, his transparent purity of character was his head light and made his track clear. He did not make a good legislator in detail, but he took the good legislator in detail, but no took the great principle of good laws, and in one of his strange, discursive, all-reaching, wide-sweeping gestured speeches, showed the House what the question was in all its po-sitions, and the prism of his bright mind

revealed all the purer coloring.

Mr. Simmons was elected and re-elected to the House of Representatives, and while a useful man everywhere, there he was not rominent as we thought he might be. He did not get down to Congress, and Congress did not get up to him.
It was in the Convention called to frame
a Constitution that Mr. Simmons took

delighted part. That was to him a work of enunciation of great principles, and he caught enthusiasm from the great task.— In all the rolling of the wheel of government he found delight to trace before it technicality at Lord Eldon, were run over-reviewed, delasted, discussed, expounded, and exhausted, till the Convention equally wearied and exhausted drove the asser lights of the law into a corner and blew them out; in that Committee Mr. Simmons held prominent part and gave intelligent

capture in Boston produced such an excapture in Boston

secluded cloister of profound study. He prepared for public life, and believed the duty of the law-maker one which needed the preparation of books and reflection thus, without glaring ambition, he was un-consciously nearer the character of a States

consciously nearer the character of a Statesman than many others who soon pushed ahead of him on the roll of success.

A bachelor, he was possessed of all the peculiarities of that life of independent dependence. I cannot easily forget what hilarity smiled over the grave Convention when, in one of his fervid speeches, declaring his willingness to abide alone the result of some ecentric or singular results when some eccentric or singular position which he was advancing, heshrilled out, MORIAII will take care of me! The Convention who knew his "condition in life," with one accord of noisy laughter, shouted out MARIA! what MARIA! who does the gentleman from Essex mean! The debater scarcely heeded the interruption, but those who knew the political history of his local-ity, recognized that he, all the while, was alluding to the firm and reliable mountain town, Moriah, in Essex, whose Whig ma-jorities were indomitable.

Mr. Simmons' decease is an occasion for general regret. A mind like his was valuable in every public gathering. A character such as was his, can never be spared, and is, sometimes at least, not to be lound. Northern New York classed him, worthily, among its most prominent and honor-ed citizens. He was faithful to the cause of that region of the mine and the forest, and the people amidst whose homes he rose to eminence, and where he met his last hour, will mourn over him sincerely. The fast lengthening roll of the dead has few names that will bear the light so well as would that of George A. Simmons.—SEN-TINEL TINEL.

Vermont Legislature.

Condensed from Walton's Daily Journa'. Monday Nov 2. Senate not in Session — House in session for business in the after-noon, but there is nothing in the freport of sufficient interest to be copied!

Nov. 3.
Senate.—A large number of bills fro the House were referred, and sundry bills passed. The joint resolution from the House ad

journing the two houses sine die, a week from next Wednesday was concurred in. The Bill repealing the act providing for reference of actions, was called up and the third reading was orderred.

Yeas-Messrs, Barber, Bates, Butler, Caboon, Chittenden, Field, Jones, Pier point, Royce, Sanford, Wead, Reynolds.-

Nays-Messrs. Cole, Davis, Dwight, Gleed, Gregory, Hunton, Hutchinson, Marsh, Raymond, Walker, Wires, Wilson, Wright.-13.
House.-The House considered the bill on the payment of highway taxes, the ques-tion being on the amendment laying a 14 cent tax instead of 18, and requiring all highway taxes to be paid in money.

Mr. Allen of Greenville. If the amend-

ment is objected to, the original bill (cut-ting off deductions for cash payments.) will be valuable. Formerly labor could be had at fifty cents per day; now wages are doubled and more, and as a consequence, eash payments are oftener made, and the oads are not well worked.

Mr. Maxfield of Vershire, thought this year, shrewd men will work out their taxes,

changes in the price of labor. Its action will always come too late.

M. Water with face of the original bill, which cuts off the deduction for each payment. Eventually, he thought the cost of the roads must come upon the counties—thus making them a general charge, and re-

rather than pay the reduced cash tax. The

State can't base its legislation on the

thus making them a general charge, and re-lieving the mountain towns of their too heavy burdens.

Mr. Pierpoint of Rutland was of the opinion that the existing law best suits the State as a whole, but if any change is made, it should be as the amendment promade, it should be as the amendment pro-poses, by requiring a cash tax. In many instances this will be best, and as a general rule, indeed, he thought that cash pay-ments would buy more labor than is got under the present system.

Mr. Marsh of Brandon thogu'it the money

tax in villages and large towns would be most efficient, but he was satisfied with the Mr. Deane of Cavendish insisted that the present system substantially meets all the difficulties suggested in various quarters, it is in the power of the towns to provide for all these evils.

The question on dismissing was put : ayes 117, noes 85. The House then considered the bill for the support of the poor, providing that the town where the person has resided one year shall support him; the question being on dismiss

Mr. Webber of Rochester argued that this bill will diminish litigation and prove more humane, and especially more just to our wn people, than the existing law.

Mr. Smith of Barre said that under the present law, it is often extremely difficult to fix the settlement of the pauper at all, sometimes involving a hunt for evidence running back half a century. Hence long and very expensive suits occur. This bil simplifies the question of residence, and de-

serves favorable consideration Mr. Needham then moved a provision that the act shall take effect on the 1st of Nov. 1858. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Edson of Mendon says : The bill may be a benefit to the large towns, but it will be at the expense of the small towns. Mr. Needham of Hartford favored the bil on the ground of humanity, preventing the separation of families which sometimes ensues by sending the poer for support to the towns where their legal settlement is The provision postponing the act will enable the people to consider the subject and instruct their representatives at the that | next session.

Mr. Prindle of Waitsfield believed the people will ultimately approve this bill inper the Scripture rule to do unto others as we would have them do unto us. No man would consent to the removals prac-ticed under the present law.

Mr. Stoddard of Waterford would admit

that there are hardships under the existing law, but so would there be under this bill. this rare example of a constituency estimating their Representative by the worth of his head and heart.

Mr. Simmons began his public life as a shift after shift to fix a residence, attended with litigation, as these questions always are. been known in his own locality with good the the law. As to humanity; towns are reputation. In the Legislature, and he was wants of persons falling poor within their limits, leaving time to ascertain where the charge must ultimately come.

The House adjourned without any decis

An adjourned meeting of the Stockhold-ers of the Conn's and Passumpsic River Railroad Co., took place at Barton, on Wednesday last, the line having been ex-Wednesday last, the line having been ex-tended to that point. The following gen-tlemen were chosen Directors: Henry Keyes, Newbury: Josiah Stickney, Boston; Erastus Fairbanks, St. Johnsbury; Elijah Cleveland, Coventry; Wm. Homer, Boston; E. Raymond, do.; B. P. Cheney, do., John Gilman, Stanstead, C. E. Albert Knight, do.; E. B. Chase, Lyndon, Benja. Pomercy, Compton, C. E.; Urial Crocker, Boston; Thomas Upham, do.; R. B. Williams, do.; Chas. H. Brown, do. Hon. Henty Keys, was decided Parilder. ry Keyes was elected President : Josiah Stickney, Vice President : N. P. Lavering, Treasurer : and Elijah Cleveland, Secre

tary.
The road has passed from the hands of the Trustees into the possession of Stockholders.

DEATH OF GEORGE K. PLATT, Esq.-The Alta California mentions the death of George K. Platt, Esq., on the 23d Sept. aged 43 years. Mr. Platt was formerly a resident of this place.

FIRE AT NORTH ADAMS .- A destructive fire occurred at North Adams, Mess., on Sunday evening. Had it not been for the heavy rain storm that was raging at the time, the whole village would probably

have been in ruins. North Adams once had two efficient fire ompanies; by a penny-wise and pound colish policy they have not been sustained by the village authorities, and on Sunday were almost useless. The News well ani madverts on this fact

LATE FROM EUROPE. -The Cunard steam shig Persia from Liverpool October 17th, arrived at New York on the 28th, bringing about \$1,000,000 in specie, but with no news of special interest.

MINNESOTA ELECTION .- CHICAGO, Oct. 28 The election returns received from Minnesota are contradictory. Information received this morning says that Ramsey has been elected by a majority of 12. It is impos-sible to decide who is elected until we receive the official returns.

IMPORTANT BANK MOVEMENT .- A Conven ion of the County Banks was called to meet at Syracuse yesterday, by a circular of Geo. W. Cuyler, of Palmira. Some thirty Banks were represented, and more delegates are expected. The object of the meeting appears to be the establishment of a County Bank redemption Agency or Clearing House in New York, which shall save all the present expenses of the County Banks being taken on redemption of their bills, except such as arrive from the re-counting in New York on part of the Banks. the three-fourts of the present tax on their circulation; and that as soon as specie redemption is resumed, unless some such plan is adopted, their bill will be crowded on them by the City Banks, in rui-nous amounts. Some of the leading Banks are already represented.

It would apper from an article in the St Thomas papers, that Holland has settled all details for the general emancipation of slaves in the islands of Curacoa, Bonaire, Arobs and St. Eustatios. All the emand pated slaves who can will be called upon to work for the State, which will pay them fair wages. According to the arrangements made, Heiland will pay to every slavehol-der a fair equivalent for his slave.

DEAD LETTERS .- During the last quarter \$12,055 was received in about 2200 letters at the dead letter office. Not quite \$50,000 year is generally thus received in about 0,000 letters, or about, on an average, \$ a letter. Of this it is calculated that nine tenths are returned to the sender

FROM KANSAS. - A despatch from St Louis, Oct. 26th, says that a protest signed by several prominent citizens of Kansus was filed on the 15th inst., against the fraudulent returns from Oxford Precinct Johnson County; and in reply to it, after a personal examination, Messrs. Walker and Stanton published a proclamation in the Herald of Freedom of the 20th in which they express a determination to reject the entire vote of Oxford, and to give certificates the cates to the Free State candidates. The Proclamation produced intense excitement amongst the extreme pro-slavory men, and threats of vengeance against Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton were made.

On the 19th int., a protest was made against assembling the Constitutional Con-vention, by a mass convention of the people Lecompton. Washington, Oct. 31, 1 P. M.—Govern-ment has no official information from Gov

Walker relative to his purging the poll of Oxford precinct, and until this can be re ocived there can be no definite action by the Administration. It was certainly a viola-tion of his instructions which will not be permitted to go unnoticed; and the Execu-tive disapprobation will be expressed, there is reason to b lieve, in a manner which may at least lead to the resignation of both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton. A later despatch says : It is now ascer-tained, that the report of last night, of the

ntention on the part of the Administration to remove Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton is without foundation; nor is there any reason to believe that either intends to esign. The last dates from either have ily come down to the 10th of Octobe The Union is yet silent upon the of Governor Walker's recent proceedings in Kansas.

Washington, Oct. 26 .- The interior Department has received information that a drover lately, while crossing the great plains, unnecessarily killed a woman and child of the Snake Indians, and also fired at the war-chief of the tribe. In consesence of this, the Indians are greatly in ensed. As they have heretofure been on emarkably good terms with the whites and have steadily refused to take part with the Mormons, the fear is that they will now depart from their friendly policy. The Do-partment will at once take measures to repair, if possible, the mischief thus occa-

Nearly eight millions of acres were located with military land warrants under the act of March, 1855, from the lat of July, 1856, to the 31st of August last.

Curar True-Keerers .- In his speech as the Crystal Palace, on Tuesday evening, Mr. Banks said that he had seen at the Institute's exhibition a perfect watch, un-surpassed in beauty of workmanship and for service, that is made by machinery, and under one roof, where the roughly swedged materials are fashioned into the perfect watch in the hours intervening between orning and evening -- an achievement never before attempted in any part of the world. And he understood that machinery is in progress of construction that will secure the manufacture of as perfect time-keep-ers, at a cost of three dollars, as are now imported at a cost of three hundred

Cost or Bap Side Walks .- Frederick Meyer, who was permanently injured at Brooklyn, last June, by driving into a hole in the street, has recovered \$7,250 in a suit against the city.—By the neglect of the city authorities of Concord, N. H. to remedy a defect in the side walk in that city, which would have cost only one dol-lar, the city has been mulcted in nearly four thousand dollars for casualties cause thereby. Gov. Hubbard recovered \$800 from the city, for having an arm broken by falling, and a few days afterwards Mrs. Harrenden fell in the same place, and sustained such severe injuries that she recover ed damages to the amount of \$2728 and

THE POPULATION OF KANSAS.-The late vote in Kansas will range between 15,000 and 20 000, indicating a population not much below 100,000. This is constantly ncreasing by overland arrivals. The Law-ence Herald of Freedom says that the oads are covered with the wagons of familice seeking new locations

Mr. Disraeli said in a recent speech:-"I for one, protest against taking Nena Sa-hib as a model for the conduct of the British soldier. I protest against meeting a recieties by atrocities. I have hear things said, and seen things written of late would make me almost suppose that the religious opinions of the people of Eng-land had undergone some sudden change, and that instead of bowing before the name of Jesus we were preparing to revive the worship of Moloch. I cannot believe that it is our duty to indulge in such a spirit.

Col. Benton is restored to health so far that he goes out to ride. His book against the Dred Scott decision will soon be out. If is said to be terribly severe upon some of he opinions.

A Washington letter says that the Presi dent has determined to postpone the apin place of Judge Curtis, until the meet-

The Montreal Spectator says that there The Montreal Spectator says that there children were found in the woods at the west end of that city, on Friday last, and are now in the Orphan Asylum.—They are supposed to be about six weeks old, and were evidently left there to perish by some heartless wretch or wretches. They are time looking, healthy shildren to be the contract. looking, healthy children, two boys sed a girl, and resemble each other in appearance, so that they can hardly be distinguished one from another.

Laternow Utan. St. Louis, October 23.
A correspondent of the Republican mentions having recently seen Captain Van Veliet, confidential agent of the government at Palmetto, Kansas, who was returning from Salt Lake. He reported that the Marmons refused to allow the U.S. the Mormons refused to allow the U. S. troops to enter the city, and that Brigham Young publicly declared that he will burn the prairies, thus depriving the animals of the expedition of subsistence, and burn his own city if necessary, before he will sub-mit to the demands of the United States Government. The forts along the route are represented to be in bad repair, and as not affording sufficient protection for the troops.

SLAVERT IN OREGON .- Five of the eight Democratic papers in Oregon have come out in favor of establishing slavery in that Territory. Among the advocates of the policy is General Lane, the Democratic delegate to Congress. The convention to form a constitution, now in session, has chosen a pre-slavery man for President. Such is Democracy on the Pacific, as will as on the Atlanta side. as on the Atlantic side

The following short love song has a smack of true philosophy in it:

Spring gave me a friend, and a true, true love. And the summer went caroling by.
And the summer went caroling by.
And the autumn browned and the winter frown.
And I sat me down to sigh; (ed,
My friend was false for the sake of gold.
Ere the farmer stacked his rye.
And my true love changed with the fickle were
wind.

wind, Ecor winter dulled the sky: But the bees are humming---a new spring's And none the worse am I.

Mr. Wyon, the designer for the Royal British Mint, has been engaged to furnish designs for a Canadian silver currency of dollars, halves, quarters and eights of dollars. The coins, it is undertood, will beat the remarkably novel device of her Majesty' leaves encircling their value on the other

BY TELEGRAPH

By the Vermont and Beston Line, Office removed to the buth side of the Square III, W. Barckett, Operator.

News from Massachusetts REPUBLICANS VICTORIOUS.

BANKS ELECTED !:

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Wednesday Morning Nov. 4 MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. Nearly whole State heard from. Banks, Republican, has, Gardner, American " 37056. Beach, Demserat. " 30473.

Eleven small towns to be heard from will ncrease Banks' plarality. The Banks State Ticket throughout is

elected by the same vote. The Senate stands Banks 31 ; Gardner 2 ; Banks 157 ; Gardner 52 ; Beach 36. Seventeen districts to be heard from. Of the 8 Councillors, 7 are Banks men, and 1 for Gardner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4. Returns from 170 cities and towns exhi bit the following result.

Democrats. 70,300 Republicans. 42,700 Americans. 15,600 Included is the vote of No. York city Democrats. 36,000

Republicans. 13.812 Americans. 8.052 State is doubtful, but is claimed by the Democrats.

MARKETS.

CAMBRIDGE CATTLE MARKET.

Bosros, November 4 .- At market 1939 Cattle about 1100 Beeves and 839 Stores consisting of Working Ozen, Cows, one, two and three yrs. old Market Beef, Extra, per cwt. 7,75a8 ; 1st quality, 7,0(a72; 2d do 6,00; Third do 5,58 Ordinary ; Working Oxes 75, 90, 100, 150, 100 Cows and Calves, 30 a 40 a 45 a 50 a 60; Yearlings, 12a14; Two years old 15 a 20; Three years old, 28a30. Sheep and Lambs, 1880 at market ; prices in lots 1,00a1,50a2,00a2,25 Extra, & selections 3,00x3,50. Swine at market 300 ; live weight,60 per lb. ; dressed,7a7j. per lb. ; Shoats, wholesale, none ; retail, none ;

Hides, per 1b. ; Pelts, 62 a 75c each ; Calf-skins, none ; Tallow, no sales. REMARKS .- The stock of cattle was larger than last week. Sheep and bogs not so plenty, but prices are still on the decline and sales were dull A large stock will be left over. There was one lot of 100 yearlings which the owners were offering at 13 dollars per head but could not find any pur-

hasers.

MARRIED. At Jericho, Sunday, Oct. 25th, by E. Fields. Esq., Mr. John Upham, Jr. of Colchester to Mis-Ellen Eliza Burns.

In Shelburne, Oct. 28th, by the Rev. G. C. Wells, Mr. Horace B. Perkins of Middlebury, Vt. to Miss H. Maria Perkins of East Constable N Y

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Editor's Certificate. - A Care by Ozygenated Bitters .- Burlington, Vt., Nov.

12, 1854. ous to last Spring, from a derangement of the action of the heart, which like most others similarly afflicted, I supposed it to be an organic discase, and having seen the Oxygenated Bitters highly recommended for nee in such cases, I procured and used a single bottle, with entire sae

The disagreeable symptoms speedily disappeared, and I have never had any recurrence of them. Being really of opinion that this medicine is of inquestionable value as a cure for dyspepsia, (in which opinion I am happy to know that I agree with many intelligent physicians,) I have no heaitation in permitting this certificate to be used in any way that will promote its more general use. B. A. STANSBURY,

Editor of the Burlington Courier. Seth W. Fowle & Co., 838 Washington street, Buston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every. ootlawlw

Another Remarkasie Cure of Dyspepsia. - Boston, July 5, 1851. Gentlemen : Agreeably to your suggestion, it gives me pleasure to state, that some five weeks ago, I purchas ed two hottles of your Oxygenated Biteers, and commenced using the same according to direc-

tions, and experienced the happiest effects.
I had been troubled with Dyspepsia about 2 years. During the warm season, and at times, was obliged to give up all attention to business; and although I had the advice of many good physicians. I was confined for six weeks to the house and continued to grow worse, natil I took your medicine ; I am now almost cured of every disa. greeable sympton, and able to do business as arui. The whois credit of my restoration to health is due to the Oxygenated Bitters. Your obedient

ABNER SMITH. servant, Central Square, East Boston Seth W. Fowle & Co., 138 Washington Street Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents every-